

ABSTRACT

The present invention provides methods for detecting the presence of pathogenic moulds in biological samples that are based on amplification of mould nucleic acids. The methods may further comprise quantitating and real time detection of the mould. The methods of the invention are highly specific and do not co-amplify human or other yeast nucleic acids. The methods of the invention are also extremely sensitive. Thus, methods for diagnosing infections caused by mould are provided. The invention also provides kits for detection of moulds.

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